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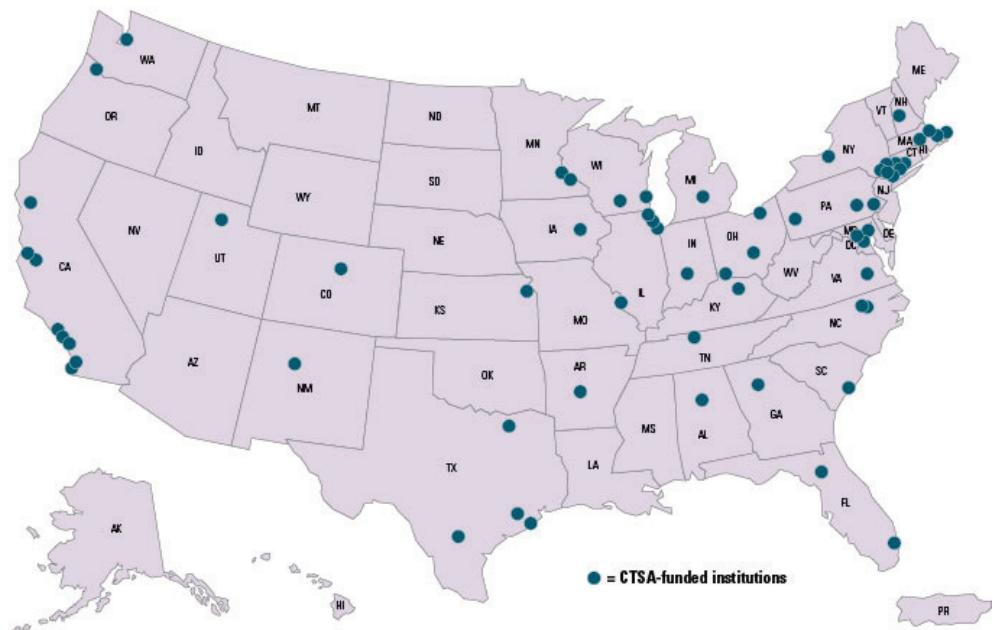


Clinical and Translational Science Awards

The Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSA) program at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) supports a national consortium of medical research institutions working to transform the way biomedical research is conducted. The program is designed to help accelerate the translation of laboratory discoveries into treatments for patients, train a new generation of clinical and translational researchers, and engage communities in clinical research efforts.

Led by NIH's National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences, the CTSA program supports collaborative research teams that develop, demonstrate and disseminate innovative methods and technologies to advance basic discoveries into effective health solutions for patients. In partnership with other NIH Institutes and Centers, government agencies, patient groups, nonprofits, and industry, the CTSA program supports progress across a broad range of diseases and conditions, including cancer, neurological disorders, heart disease and multiple rare diseases.

CTSA Institutions



There are 62 medical research institutions in 31 states and the District of Columbia that are active members of the CTSA Consortium. These institutions are working together to speed the translation of research discoveries into improved health.



U.S. Department of Health
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NIH...Turning Discovery Into Health

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Providing Critical Tools and Resources to Improve Health

With specialized resources and shared expertise, CTSAs provide a foundation for clinical and translational research by:

- **Maximizing investments in core and other resources** to increase efficiency and help NIH support a wide range of researchers and projects. For example, researchers at the University of California, Davis turned to its Clinical and Translational Science Center (CTSC) to conduct the first large-scale newborn screening study for Fragile X syndrome in the United States. Biostatisticians in the CTSC's Biostatistics, Epidemiology and Research Design Unit provided the statistical expertise necessary for planning and analyzing data from population studies of this size and scope.¹
- **Engaging community partners** to connect scientists with those who could benefit from research. For example, the CTSA at Washington University in St. Louis supports community health workers through its HealthStreet project to reach city residents in the communities where they live, connecting them to medical care, social services and opportunities to participate in research. Ongoing tracking of needs, concerns and outcomes facilitates comparative-effectiveness research.
- **Training and sustaining future leaders** in clinical and translational science. New York University School of Medicine's Ilseung Cho, M.D., M.S., says that his school's Clinical and Translational Science Institute has made crucial and ongoing contributions to his professional growth and achievements. Key mentoring through his training grant provided him with critical advice that not only guided his research but enabled the discovery of key findings from his study.²

Innovative tools and resources generated and supported by the CTSA community help facilitate research progress:

- **ResearchMatch** is a secure online volunteer recruitment registry designed to provide individuals nationwide with opportunities to be considered for participation in research studies, including clinical trials. Visit www.researchmatch.org.
- **i2iConnect** is a database of industry contacts who are looking for new ideas and products. Researchers and other innovators can search by specialty and disease area to quickly find potential industry partners interested in their work. Learn more at www.i2iconnect.org.
- **CTSA-IP** is a Web-based intellectual property search engine that aggregates and promotes technologies from CTSA institutions and NIH to enhance research activity and encourage private partnerships. Learn more at www.ctsaip.org.
- **The Shared Health Research Information Network (SHRINE)** clinical data repository provides investigators with access to large, independent patient populations for use in multisite research studies. Visit <https://open.med.harvard.edu/display/SHRINE/Welcome+to+SHRINE>.

¹ Tassone, F., Iong, K.P., Tong, T., et al. *FMR1 CGG allele size and prevalence ascertained through newborn screening in the United States*. *Genome Med.* 2012;4(12):100.

² Cho, I., Yamanishi, S., Cox, L., et al. *Antibiotics in early life alter the murine colonic microbiome and adiposity*. *Nature*. 2012;488(7413):621–6.